

NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2.1

El primer curso de nivel B2 además de incluir unos contenidos específicos, supone la consolidación y ampliación de los asignados a los niveles anteriores, especialmente los del nivel B1. A lo largo del curso académico 2021-22 la mitad de los contenidos de cada uno de los bloques – gramaticales, ortográficos, fonéticos y léxicos – se desarrollarán durante el primer cuatrimestre y la segunda mitad de dichos bloques de contenidos se introducirán a lo largo del segundo cuatrimestre. En algunos niveles no se verá todo el libro, al cubrir éste los contenidos propios de su nivel y además, parte del siguiente.

A) CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

1. LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE

1.1. Tipos de oración, elementos constituyentes y su posición.

-Oración declarativa: Estilo indirecto y frases completivas en función de Suj, Atrib, OD, CPred, OI y CC. Afirmativas y negativas.

- Omisión del Sujeto: Told you so / Looks like rain / Serves you right. (sólo reconocimiento)

- Omisión del Verbo: Not bad, that wine. (sólo reconocimiento)

- Oración interrogativa: SB + V (How many people came to the party?) y Question tags (you got it, didn't you?).

- Interrogativas parciales: - Formas elípticas: What about?

- Interrogativas parciales: - De eco: You'll what? (sólo reconocimiento)

- Question tags más complejos: Give me a hand, will you? Let's have a party, shall we?

-Diferencia de significado y connotación según la entonación usada.

- Disyuntivas: Are you staying or leaving?

- Interrogativas retóricas: What difference does it make? / Who cares?

- Oración exclamativa: What y how.

- Con estructura declarativa: That's fun! / He's so clever! /

- Con estructura interrogativa: Isn't it lovely!

- Formas elípticas: The things you say!

- Oración imperativa:

-Formas elípticas: Everybody inside!

1.2. Fenómenos de concordancia.

- Sujeto Verbo. Concordancia gramatical, nocional y de proximidad.

- Sujeto colectivo, múltiple (plurales / coordinados / yuxtapuestos) e indefinido.

- Frases completivas: What we need most is / are books.

- Estructuras enfáticas: It's me who is / am to blame.
- Sujeto + Atributo/CPred: They were elected chairmen / chairman.

2. LA ORACIÓN COMPUESTA

2.1 Tipos de oración, elementos constituyentes y su posición.

2.2 Expresión de relaciones lógicas.

- Conjunción:
 - Coordinativa, correlativa y subordinante
 - Disyunción: either... or (you can either watch TV or read a book).
 - Oposición: yet / while / whereas / except / however / by contrast (Mary is rich, whereas Milton is poor / Mary is rich, while Milton is poor / Mary is rich. By contrast, Milton is poor / Mary is rich. Milton, however, is poor.)
 - Concesión: even though / however / in spite of / (Although it started to rain heavily, they continued playing the soccer game / He went to the party despite his parents' opposition / She didn't marry him in spite of being in love with him).
 - Comparación(correlación): igualdad y ausencia de igualdad / inferioridad / comparación con adverbios / more / -er / -ier / the most / -est / -iest (He is not as well built as his brother / She works harder than her sisters / He drives much more carefully than his friend / He started walking faster and faster).
 - Condición: Condicionales más complejas: 2nd Conditional + might: If I had a lot of money, I might travel around the world & 3rd Conditional: If we'd got up earlier we'd not have been late for the bus. Mezclas de Condicionales (3rd & 2nd): If you had studied more at University you'd be a doctor by now. Expresión de matices más complejos en el pasado (reproches, lamentos...): unless / as long as / so long as: He won't be happy unless you tell him the truth. (sólo reconocimiento)
 - Causa:
 - For, since, because, since, as, due to (the fact that) .
 - Finalidad:
 - (What) for, 'to' infinitive, in order to/that.
 - So that + pres. or fut.: I am doing this so that you have a better future.
 - So that + past: He worked hard so (that) his family could have a decent life.
 - Resultado: and so / so... (that) / such... (that) / therefore / .
 - So that: My suitcase had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid would not stay closed.
 - Relaciones temporales:
 - Anterioridad: Please, phone before you leave.
 - Posterioridad: Philip joined the army after he graduated.

- Simultaneidad: I read the newspaper while I was waiting / As I was finishing my homework, she began cooking.
- Otros conectores usados en las relaciones temporales: since / until / as / once / as soon as / the moment (that) / by the time (that) / at the time (that) / when / on/before/after + -ing / having + participio / every time (that) / whenever / any time (that).
- Relativo: explicativas y especificativas con y sin pronombre:
- Defining & Non-defining relative clauses.
- Contact clauses:
 - The boy you usually play with lives next door.
 - The man Mary married is really rich.
 - The girl we met yesterday is very nice.
- Estilo indirecto. Frases afirmativas, negativas, preguntas, órdenes y peticiones
- Verbos introductorios. (sólo reconocimiento)
- V + obj + full infinitive: advice, encourage, invite, remind, warn... etc.: Jack encouraged me to look for a new job.
- V + infinitive: agree, decide, offer, promise, refuse, threaten... etc.: She offered to give him a lift to work.
- V + that: admit, agree, decide, deny, explain, insist, promise, recommend, suggest... etc.: Tom admitted (that) he had tried to leave early.
- V + ger.: deny, recommend, suggest... etc.: He denied having anything to do with her.
- V + obj + prep + ger.: accuse, blame, congratulate... etc.: They accused the boys of cheating on the exam.
- V + prep + ger.: apologize, insist... etc.: He apologized for being late.
- Tiempos verbales más complejos:
 - Present perfect-past perfect / Past-past perfect / Past perfect-past perfect / Future-conditional / past prog. & present perfect prog.-past perfect prog.
 - Past perfect prog.-past perfect prog:
He said: "When you arrived I had bags under my eyes because I had been studying all night" / He told me that when I arrived he had bags under his eyes because he had been studying all night.
- Conditional-conditional:
Tony said: "I would like something to eat. I wouldn't mind a drink either." / Tony said he would like something to drink and wouldn't mind a drink either.
- Future progressive-conditional progressive: Anna declared: "I will be announcing my engagement next month" / Anna declared she would be announcing her engagement the following month.
- In absence of a verb: Well done! - Elena congratulated me / To the bride! - The best man toasted (proposed a toast) to the bride.

3. EL SINTAGMA NOMINAL

3.1. Núcleo.

3.1.1. Sustantivo y pronombre:

- Clase: comunes (house), propios (George, Monday, January, Ms, American Journal of Medicine), contables (bottle, bird, flower) incontables (sugar, water, money).
 - Género:
 - Neutralización: spokesperson / chair(person) / flight attendant, firefighter.
 - Diferenciación:
 - Prefijos y sufijos: mankind / womankind, peacock / peahen, schoolmaster / schoolmistress.
 - Afijación: bride / bridegroom, widow / widower.
 - Indicadores léxicos: male nurse / female student / woman engineer /.
 - Distintos lexemas: monk / nun, nephew / niece, Sir / ma'am.
 - Tratamiento afectivo de entidades animadas o inanimadas (neutro usado como fem. / masc.): dog, computer, ship.
 - Número:
 - Regulares: party/parties, holiday/holidays, potato/potatoes, dish/dishes, box/boxes, glass/glasses, wife/wives e irregulares: deer/deer, mouse/mice, man/men, child/children, foot/feet, goose/geese.
 - Pluralia tantum en -s: contents / minutes.
 - Sustantivos compuestos: passers-by.
 - Doble número: data / species.
 - Nombres propios: the Joneses / the Simpsons.
 - Reclasificación: Spanish cheeses/wines.
 - Caso:
 - Grupo genitival: the head of government's office.
 - Doble genitivo: (some friends) of Jane's.
 - Genitivo independiente: Jane's (is the prettiest dress).
 - Genitivo local: at Jane's / the butcher's.
 - Genitivo temporal: in two days' time.
 - Grado:
 - Relativo, Diminutivo y aumentativo: doggie / telly / minicruise / supermodel / megastar
- ##### 3.1.2. Formación: sufijación, afijación y derivación.
- Sufijación: -able: loveable, adorable, -ness: kindness, -hood: childhood, neighbourhood, -ship: ownership, championship, -ic: rhythmic, atomic, organic, -al: additional, tropical, formal... etc.

- Afijación: in-: indecisive, intolerable, im-: impossible, impenetrable, dis-: disappear, dissatisfied, mis-: mistake, misconduct, over-: overdone, to-: today, tonight, with-: withstand, withhold... etc.
- Derivación: love – lover, stagger – staggering, wide – widen... etc.

3.2. Modificación del núcleo.

3.2.1. Mediante determinantes (artículos, demostrativos, posesivos, cuantificadores):

- Artículo indeterminado: a bicycle, a farmer, an actor... etc. what a lovely day! what an amazing day! Artículo determinado: can I have the drink? the daughter is a doctor, she is the best. No article: houses are expensive, life isn't easy, I'll see you next September.
- Uso y omisión con referencias generales y específicas: (the) earth / today's newspaper / The Queen / The Queen Elisabeth.
- Algunos usos idiomáticos: He feels like fish in water.
- Tónico: (You mean you met) the Viggo Mortensen.
- En registro informal/familiar: How are the children / is the old man?
- En exclamaciones: John's late again, the idiot!
- Indeterminado con referencia específica: a Mr Brown (wants to talk to you).
- Cuantificadores: Colectivos, partitivos, números ordinales, cardinales, fraccionarios, porcentuales y decimales: a pack of lies / a lump of sugar / twice that number / three times as many / thirty something / minus three degrees / three fifths / three hundred per cent / one point nine... etc.

3.2.2. Mediante aposición:

- Indicadores apositivos: or (rather) / i.e./ as / including / included.

3.2.3. Mediante sintagma (nominal, adjetival, verbal, adverbial, preposicional):

- Sintagma nominal: bus stop / police station.
- Sintagma adjetival: the truck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.
- Sintagma adjetival pospuesto: something bigger / the people involved.
- Sintagma verbal: the man being questioned / the person to talk to.
- Sintagma adverbial: unfortunately, the bank closed at three today / the journey homeward / three stops back.
- Sintagma preposicional: on the cafeteria tray.
- Sintagma preposicional sin modificación: four votes against.

3.2.4. Mediante frase de relativo u oración:

He left a message (that) he would be late.

3.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- (Det./genitivo+) (SAdj.+) N (+SPrep.) + (frase de relativo): My mother's new car / A young girl with long hair who lives round the corner.

- Concordancia de número: this car / those houses.
- Concordancia de género: he is a handsome man.

3.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma (sujeto, objeto directo, etc.).

- Sujeto: my sister has two cars.
- Objeto directo: he likes his girlfriend.
- Objeto indirecto: he gave my brother a piece of paper.
- Atributo: it is him.

4. EL SINTAGMA ADJETIVAL

4.1. Núcleo: Adjetivo.

- Clases:
 - Gradable: angry / busy / big... etc.
 - Non-gradable: impossible / superb... etc.
 - De uso lexicalizado: Close friend / the simple truth... etc.
 - Número: Only in demonstrative adjectives: this is, these are... etc.
 - Grado:
 - Positivo relativo:
 - Afijación: hyper- / over- / super / ultra- / under- / -ish.
 - Modificación: somewhat / slightly / pretty / quite / so / rather / hardly / sort of / kind of / absolutely / completely / deeply.
 - Comparativo. Usos especiales:
 - Igualdad (y ausencia de...): she's still as cute as ever / he's not as tall as I thought he'd be.
 - Superioridad: hotter than...
 - Inferioridad: less, fewer...than-.
 - Repeating comparatives: She gets more and more beautiful every time I see her.
 - Formas coordinadas: more and more difficult / the more... the better...
 - Contrastivo: more good than bad.
 - Superlativo. Intensificación: the very (best) / (the best) ever / by far (the best).

4.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagmas:
 - Sintagma nominal: a bit expensive / three times bigger / garden chair / kitchen towel.
 - Sintagma adjetival: my good friend.
 - Sintagma verbal: nice to talk to / busy getting the house redecorated.
 - Sintagma adverbial: an unbelievably good story.
 - Sintagma preposicional: he is happy about his exam results.

- Modificación mediante oración o frase completiva: I am so glad that you could come / sure (that) he's here now / undecided whether to leave / unsure how to tell him.

4.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia

- Orden de los adjetivos: p.ej. número + general + específico + color + nacionalidad: two big fat black and white siamese cats.
- Not + such + art. + s.adj. + N: He is not such a clever man.
- Fenómenos de concordancia: A good student, some fast cars, a nice fireman, an intelligent firewoman... etc.

4.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma:

He looks happy / he seems to be a smart young man.

- CPred: push the door open.
- CC: loud and clear.

5. EL SINTAGMA VERBAL

5.1. Núcleo: Verbo.

-Tiempo: Expresión de tiempos más complejos: presente, pasado, futuro.

- Presente:

- Pres. simple/pres. cont.: I study English everyday / I'm studying English at the moment.

- Present perfect / past simple / present perf. cont.: I have studied English in several countries. / I studied English in Manchester for five years. / I have been studying English for five years.

- Pasado:

- Past simple / past perfect: Two years ago I studied English in England. / When I arrived home, he had already cooked dinner.

- Past simple / past prog.: I saw Jim yesterday / When I saw Jim, he was talking to Ann.

- Futuro:

- Futuro simple / futuro cont.: If you are having problems I will help you study English. / I will be studying English when you arrive tonight.

- Present progressive para planes: Where are you going on holiday? I am going to the beach with my friends.

- Be going to:

a) para pronósticos con evidencia: Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.

b) para planes: We're going to have dinner in a fancy restaurant tonight, I've already booked a table.

- Will:

a) para pronósticos sin evidencia: I think Chelsea will win tonight, I've got a feeling.

b) para decisiones repentinas: "The phone's ringing." ~ "I'll get it."

c) with promises: Please tell me about it, I promise I won't tell anyone. Don't worry, I will fix your car tomorrow.

- Aspecto: verbos sin aspecto continuo y expresión de frecuencia en el pasado.

- Used to (para descripciones y acciones): I used to wear a uniform when I was at school. / I used to visit my grandparents every summer.

- Be/get used to + noun: When I came here I thought the weather was awful but now I am used to it. / Andrew never got used to the food in the USA, it was so tasteless.

- Be/get used to + verb: Now I am used to starting work at 7 in the morning but when I started working at this office, I absolutely loathed getting up so early. / I'll never get used to driving on the left hand side of the road.

- Modalidad:

- Factualidad (hipoteticidad): Presente simple para expresar verdades generales & will. Indicativo/subjuntivo: I will be good. I promise. / Wherever he may be, I hope he is happy.

- Necesidad, obligación y consejo: need, must, have to, should and ought to.

- Capacidad.

- Can, can't, could, couldn't.

- Diferencia entre could y was/were able to.

- Permiso:

- Can: Can I borrow your car?

- May / might: May I use your pen? I wonder if I might use your pen for just a moment.

- Posibilidad: will / would / should / must / cannot / couldn't / may / might.

- Prohibición:

- Must / mustn't, can't.

- Will not: You will not go to that party.

- Deducción:

- Must, can't, should, may, might.

- Intención y volición:

- Be going to, want, will / shall.

- Condición:

- If: If I won the lottery I could buy a yacht.

- Unless / as long as / so long as: He won't be happy unless you tell him the truth.

- Voz:

- Expresión de tiempos más complejos de presente, pasado y futuro:

- Past perfect, past perfect progressive, future progressive.

- Future perfect: By the year 2050 man will have walked on Mars. (introducción)
- Voz activa.
- Voz pasiva: She was given the first prize. / He can't be talked to. / They're said to...
- Omisión del agente (porque no se sabe, no es importante o no está claro).
- Causativo: get/have something done
- Doble objeto: Rita wrote a letter to me: A letter was written to me. / I was written a letter.
- Interrogative: Who was the Quijote written by? / Who have my superpowers been taken away by?

5.2. Modificación del núcleo.

- Negación: Not going to the cinema won't help you to save money. / She went shopping (so as) not to feel lonely.
- Estructuras habituales de infinitivo con to, sin to y gerundio y verbos que cambian de significado:
 - Infinitivo + to: He couldn't afford to buy the flat so he rented it.
 - Gerundio: He suggested going to the cinema.
 - Infinitivo sin to: The teacher made me stand up. / She let him go.
 - Verbos que cambian de significado: He remembered to take the keys./ "Where are my keys?" ~ "I remember seeing you put them in your bag." / I regret to inform you there aren't any rooms left. / I regret doing some of the things I've done in my life.
 - Modificación del verbo mediante partícula separable e inseparable.
 - Figure something out / hand an essay in / turn a job offer down... etc. (solo reconocimiento)
 - Get over a disease / take after somebody / call on somebody / look after children... etc.

5.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- Declarativa: Go/don't go...
- Interrogativa: Do you go...?
- Imperativa: Don't go / let's go.

5.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma.

- Subject: Going to that place was a really good idea.
- Object: He is thinking of going to Paris.
- Direct object: The firefighter hopes to put out the fire.
- Other complements: He wants to find a friend with whom to go to the cinema.

6. EL SINTAGMA ADVERBIAL

6.1. Núcleo: Adverbio.

Formación de adverbios y locuciones adverbiales:

- Adding -ly: quickly, easily, carefully, luckily... etc.
- Changing e/y: probable/probably, gentle/gently... etc.
- Changing the word: good/well... etc.
- No change: hard, fast... etc.
- Locuciones adverbiales: in the afternoon, not until the morning, no sooner..., as soon as... etc.
- Clases: enfáticas, complejas: indeed / hardly / frankly / besides / briefly / instead
- With gradable & non-gradable.
- Comparative; superioridad & (falta de) igualdad: She doesn't work as efficiently as her sisters. / He drives much more carefully than his friend. / He started walking faster and faster.
- Grado: Positivo relativo: fairly (easily) / pretty (badly) / somewhat (better) / rather (slowly) / (well) enough.

6.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagma nominal, adverbial, preposicional y frase completiva.

6.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- Adverbios de frecuencia: He is always late. / He always has a good excuse. / I have never had it in me to tell him off.
- En la frase: verb + manner + place + frequency + time + purpose: Beth swims enthusiastically in the pool every morning before dawn to keep in shape.

6.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma: complemento circunstancial (He goes to the gym once in a blue moon.)

7. EL SINTAGMA PREPOSICIONAL.

7.1. Núcleo

Preposición y locuciones preposicionales. Clases:

- Tiempo: for two years, in time to work, by five o'clock... etc.
- Movimiento: I got into my car and drove from my house through the city... etc.
- Lugar: I work in an office on the 5th floor of a building near the river... etc.
- Locuciones preposicionales: on the corner / with the exception of / by means of / in regard to / with reference to / for the benefit of /

- Adjetivos y verbos seguidos de prep.: obsessed by / famous for / sorry for / far from / protect from / succeed in... etc.

7.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagma nominal, adverbial, preposicional y verbal.

7.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y de fenómenos de concordancia.

- Posición en preguntas: What have you been working on?

7.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma (complemento de régimen, etc.)

- Compl. circunstancial: He walked over the bridge.

- Objeto indirecto: He brought the pen to his sister.

B) CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

- El alfabeto / los caracteres / acrónimos.

- Representación gráfica de fonemas y sonidos.

- Ortografía de palabras extranjeras.

- Uso de los caracteres en sus distintas formas (mayúsculas, minúsculas, cursiva, etc.)

- Signos ortográficos (apóstrofo, diéresis, guión, etc.)

- Signos no alfabetizados de uso frecuente (e-mails, abreviaturas, direcciones de páginas web, mensajes de texto etc.)

- Vocales y consonantes mudas.

C) CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

- Sonidos y fonemas vocálicos: producción y sus combinaciones.

- Sonidos y fonemas consonánticos: producción y sus combinaciones.

- Procesos fonológicos: ensordecimiento, sonorización, enlace, asimilación, elisión.

- Acento fónico/tonal de los elementos léxicos aislados.

- Acento y atonicidad/patrones tonales en el sintagma y la oración.

- Pronunciación y comprensión de los elementos morfosintácticos y léxicos estudiados.

- Patrones de entonación, acento y ritmo para las funciones comunicativas estudiadas.

D) CONTENIDOS LÉXICOS

Comprensión de léxico común en los ámbitos:

- Personal
- Público
- Educativo y ocupacional
- Descripción de personas y objetos
- Relativo al tiempo y al espacio
- Estados, eventos y acontecimientos
- Actividades, procedimientos y procesos
- Relaciones personales, sociales, académicas y profesionales
- Bienes y servicios
- Lengua y comunicación intercultural
- Ciencia y tecnología
- Historia y cultura
- Media
- Salud
- Medio ambiente
- Dinero